Sesate to make a close breast of it, and say how

many loafers he kept in his Custom Houses, how

much money these fellows collected, and how much

they got for doing it, he was compelled to acknowl-

edge that at Wilmington, Delaware, the sum col-

lected in 1-57 was \$2,004 57, to do which he em-

ployed eight men, whose salsries amounted to

\$15,848 38-a dead loss of nearly \$14,000. At

Annapolis, four mes, ardent as a Southern sun

could make them, were kept painfully busy a who e

year in collecting \$374, for which they received

\$983. At Ocrakoke, North Carolina, \$52 were

collected at a cost of \$1,300. At Port Oxfora, in

Oregon, \$5 85 were collected by two stout, able-

bodied men, who received the insignificant

sum of \$2.702 for this extraordinary effort. At

Monterey, California, the amount collected resched

the snug sum of \$42, but it required three men to

perform the feat. They performed a much greater

one by drawing salaries to the amount of \$7,050.

At Puffalo, in this State, \$10,140 53 were col-

lected, for which laborious service ten men re-

What kind of man must Mr. Cobb be to suffer

such atrocious abuses as these to go unreformed?

Doubtless he is not responsible for their

original existence—these leeches may have been

harging to the public test when he assumed

office. But he suffered them to continue until

he call from the Senste uncovered their atro-

ciousness. Nay, we have no evidence that be

has ever stopped this celiberate robbery of the

public purse, nor any that it is not continued to

the present bour. Of what avails it that duties or

imports run up to a high figure, if the money is to

be squandered in this scandalous manner. Here

are only six Custom Houses whose gross receipts

are \$12,648 95, to collect which costs \$44,779 89.

thus making a dead loss of \$32,130 94. There must

be gross, corrupt partisanship involved in this shame-

ful waste of public money. This excess of cost must

have gone into the pockets of the bullies and whip

pers in whom the Administration everywhere re-

tain to carry elections. We doubt not the next

House of Representatives will uncover a tissue of

Philadelphia Navy Yard, just previous to the last

election. With waste like this in a single de-

partment of Government outlay, no surprise should

be felt at the magnitude of any deficiency bill to be

submitted to Congress. But the same corrupt ex-

travagance may be seen in every department, and

will, no doubt, be hereafter detected where it may

not now be even suspected. Every investigation

so far has developed its existence. The next Con-

gress will contain more than one Hercules, strong

enough to grapple with the task of unveiling the

hidden abomizations of the powers that be, and of

thus showing why the Treasury is empty. Such

investigation, pushed with proper energy, may

make even illustrious personages curse the day they

ceived the comfortable sum of \$16,896 51.

## Business Notices.

OPENING OF THE HAT SEASON.

Genin has the pleasure of notifying the public that on Taunabar. Sert I. Taunabar. Sert I. Taunabar. Sert I. Taunabar. Sert I. Genilemen's Dress Hata, Genilemen's Pelt and Beaver Hata, Genilemen's Pelt and Resver Hata, Boys' and Youth's Hata and Capa. Browshi out excreesly for the present season, and adapted to all tastes and pursuits. Comus's Har Stone,

GENIN, Hatter, No. 107 Broadway. THE INITIAL MOVEMENT IN THE HAT COM-PRITIES - KNOX has bested a most superb Hat for the Falescape. It is stapped hable in exercise of appearance, exclusive of material, and arristle workmenthip. If Knox's Palesyle does not create an excitement we shall be astonished Call at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, and examine it.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-FALL PATTERNS .-

FALL OPENING.

WHITE opens his Fall styles of HAT for Y. G. and Gentlemen, to-day at his store,
No. 216 Br. adway.
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

AUTUMS -Our stock of SPECTACLES, OPTICAL ACTUMS — Our stock of SPECTACLES, OPTICAL
marguments and STEREOSCOPIC Views is now complete, and
margument in variety and no derate prices that of any other establishment BEKKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John et.

MALICIOUS FALSEHOOD.

We have been informed that there are many persons engage in manufacturing an imi ation of our SEWING-MACHINES, and selling them at a very low price, calculated to decaive persons

We have been sware of this some time, and have forborne do ing anything, but this evil has grown to such an extent that

log anything, but this evil has grown to such an extent that we find it necessary to put an end to these piratical fellows, who, by the course they are pursuing, are deceiving the poor and unwary into buying worthle as mechines.

The guarantee given by these pirates to those who buy from them is utterly false, as they will find in a short time; we small DEMAND DEMAND and also, and if not settled at once we shall take the machines away from them.

machines away from them.

We hereby give this timely notice, that from this date we want We hereby give this timety nonce, that from this date we warm all who are manufacturing and ariling these swindling imposi-tions, as well as those who have bought or shall purchase them, that we shall forthwith commence a suit against, and prosecute them to the unmost extent of the law.—New-York, Aug. 29, 1829-

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.

Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every price the United States attest to the strength and dorability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in market. They are adapted to all kinds of swe ing, eltoer coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operation, and are easily kept in order. The Family Suwing-Machines, at \$50 and \$75, are just what is needed in every family.

1. M. Singra & Co., No. 450 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE
GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
[Warrantid bree From Damphess.
B. G. Wilder & Co.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., N. Y.

GROVER & BAKER'S

NEW CLOAK-MAKER AND QUILTER. New Choak-maker and gettered.

None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled to beauty and strength, and all other machines series for this business, in comparison. Come and as them at No. 201 Broadway. Price, \$65. GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

"For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover
a Baker's is the best, and secondingly purchased it."—[N. Y.

OFFICE TEMPORARILY AT No. 501 BROADWAY No. 182 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES. PRICES REDUCED FROM \$80 to \$50.

PRICES REDUCED FROM \$80 to \$50.

BARTHOLF'S MANUFACTURING Co.,

No. 434 Broad ay, corner Howard

NEW SEWING MACHINES.

65, 66 50, 616, 615, 820 AGENTS WANTED.
625, 830, 835, 850, 665, 875, WARRANTED.
436, 866 810
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE Co., No. 411 Broadway. THE AMERICAN DOUBLE-THREAD \$25 SEW

me Machines are universally approved. There is no dis-appointment in these Machines, as they are warranted to do as good work as any other, or money refunded. Send for a circular. Office, No. 468 Broadway. Agents wanted.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT
BALAMANDER SAPES.
Safes are free from damposes, have been in use over
son pears, and have never fasied to preserve their contents.
(No. 40 Murayst, Now York
SYNARUS & MARVIN; No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

WEED'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES make the jock stitch. The Family machine is a great nevelty for \$50; its stuttle is larger than that of any other cheap machine; it does dresensking, tallering and other work. Manufacturing machines, price \$100'd \$120.

WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway, N. Y.

FINELE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES-Warmarket, or money refunded.

N. B. -PRICE REDUCED to \$50.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

" We prefer them for family use."—[Tribune.
"They are the favorites for families."—[Times.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, N. T.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SIRUP.

Will positively our Cholina Infantum, Dysentery, and Brannina, Wind Cholin, and all diseases incident to the process of Tecthing. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to PREFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES. Sold by all Druggists, 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR BALE EVERYWHERS.

H. C. SPALDING, No. 30 Platt-6. Post-Office address, Box No. 3,600.

HOMES FOR ALL.—The AMERICAN EMIGRANT AID AND HOMESTRAD COMPANY (Incorporated by the State of Mew-York), Office No. 146 Broadway, New-York, will seil at reasonable prices, and on easy terms, in quantities as desired, Homestoad Farms, Wild Lauds well timbered, and containing Batterals, Cannel Coal, &c., in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Elscourt, &c.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is the largest AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is the Infract and best arranged Hovet in the New-England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern imprevements, and every convenience for the confort and accommodation of the traveling public. The also the confort and accommodation of the traveling public. The also the confort and accommodation of the traveling public. The also the confort and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class Hotel in every respect.

Lewis Rick, Proprietor.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES No arrivated They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm.
No arrivating or turning up behind. Barcurton's Hair Dvs;
this best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Dys known.
Applied at the Fautory, No. 288 Greadway, opposite the Park.

Lyon's LYON'S

MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

Parties troubled with Roaches, Moths, Bed-Bogs, and other inbects, are requested to leave their address at our store. We will
elean bouses, ships, public buildings, he., with this Powder, and
warrant the work. It is also sold by all respectable Grocers and
Druggists, at the old De pet, No. 42 Breadway, and by Mr. Leavanworts, Brocklyn. The immense success of Lyon's Powder
has given rise to a host of worthless imitations under different
statilling names. This Powder has been tested in New York for its
years. To prevent farther fraud it is now changed to glass constatelling names. This Powder has been tested in New York for its
years. To prevent farther fraud it is now changed to glass constatelling names. This Powder has been tested in New York for its
years. To prevent farther fraud it is now changed to glass constatelling names. This Powder has been tested in New York for its
years. To prevent farther fraud it is now changed to glass confleters, with our initials (B. & P.) blower in. Be particular when
you together the properties of the properties

you inquire for. Lyon's MacKETIC FILLS are sure consisting and Mich.

Banus & Pank successors to E. Lyon, Nos. 12 and 15 Parkrow, opposite the Astor-House.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The best Fire proof Safe in the world.
Warranted free from dampiness.
Bankers', Jewelers' and House Safes made to order.
QUIRE BROTHERS, No. 96 Maidon lane, N. Y.

HEARTLESS IMPOSITION. HEARTLESS IMPOSITION.

The city and suburbs have recently been visited by a set of unscreams who have been selling to drugsiate and medicine dealers a counterfeit of that justly celebrated remedy. Radway's Radwa Rature. Drugsiate and medicine dealers should bear in mind that the greuine Radway's Radwa Rature, Recutarian Pillas and Radway's Radway Rad

Hamsten, C. W. We then exposed these rescale, and successful diving them out of Canada advises us that some of this Recent intelligence from Canada advises us that some of this garg is again at large, count-fiding and initiating our Randy Relley, and circulating the falls report of our death. We reasion our Canadian friends against these modern Bergins, and advise our city patients to purchase direct from us, at No. 25 John et., or from Ws. Fissian, conset of Bleecker and Christopher-set. All druggiets who will satisfy us that they have the gaunine Ready Relief for sale, we will inset their names in our advertises outs.

Radway & Co., No. 25 John et.

RUPTURE CURED BY THE "RIGGS TRUSS."-For utility in treating Hernia, for elegance, cleaniflows, durability and economy, is has no real. Is used in batching and if it full by fair mage, will be repaired without charge, No. 448 Broometages Procedury, N. Y.

LOWAY'S CINTMENT.—Uncertainty is the best three is no uncertainty as to the curative action currents. for fever acres and all external inflamma-manufactory, No. 50 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Druggists can be supplied with Dr. Tobias's Vastrias Liminas . Every bottle warranted full and to keep Ser pers. Liberal arrangements made for advertising with country bruggists. Depot, No. 50 Courtlands et.

LACTONAH.

A Voice FROM THE DEEPS OF HISTORY. An Anchon to restrain the love for interiosing liquors. introduction equal, in a moral view, to a

HUNDRED INBREIATS ASTLUMS Like tea, ordies, and cooos, it is rich in these wonderful elements which check the waste of the human body, and which drive away the dark glouds of tife, so we may have a brighter

drive away the dark glouds of tife, so we may have a brighter prospect, at least see things as they actually are.

The Lactoran prevents injury from irregularity in time of eating, and should be in possession of All Travellers.

It is an excellent remedy for Dyspepsis.

In all irregularities of the bowels,

WHETHER RELAXED OR COSTIVE.

it affords present relief.

It is an agreeable and healthy stimulant, restoring and strength ening those physical and moral forces upon which this animal machine of ours mainly depends for health and vigorous life. The Lactonan is sold in trial bottles, 10 cents and 20 cents, and the regular size, 50 cents, with full directions.

Sold at the Agency, No. 294 Canal et , Dr. Brandrern's Office

GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES!!

GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES!!

GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c. &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156

William et. corner of Ann et.

Hewe's Improved Scales.

New York, March 2, 1256.

Baving two of Howe's Improved Declars in use, both at our founders and fastory we do not ...-sitate to say that they are the most perfect and reliable Scales ever made. We have never yet found any scale to stand the severe usage of our beciness.

The patent ball arrangement and self-adjustability of the sole—its simplicity and compactness—requiring no pit, and receiving all shocks and wear and tear on the four balls instead of the kindle edges (as in other scales). We believe these alone to be evidence enough of the supernority of this Scale.

For sale by

No. 191 Broadway, corner Doy-st.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 MAIDEN LANE,
New York,
Imperters and Wholessie Dealers in
GUES, CULLERY, PLAYED WARE, JEWELRY,
FASCY GOODS,
BEDSHEE, PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.
(Wordley Richard's cenisherated Guma. Sole Agents for Eley's Cape, Wadding and Cartridge Heiffor's Army Razors.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.-PAINT, GREASE SPOTS, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c. cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate cot or fabric, by HEGEMAN & Co.'s CONCENTRATED SENZINE. Only HEGEMAN & Co. Druggista, Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway. DR. BRONSON'S BLOOD FOOD is invaluable for

Threa Complement and all Caronic Diseases arising from General Debility, Nervous Prestration, Loss of Sicep, and Over-me of or Organs, Soid by H. T. Kursayine & Sow, Druggies, No. 323 Broadway; H. R. Church & Co., 56 Maiden-lane, N. Y. sickening villanies, enacted in connection with the RUPTURE CURED-By MARSH & Co's RADI-

SAL CURE TRUES Also SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for various veins, Supportures and Shoothora Bracks. Instruments for deformittee made to order. No. 2 Veney-st., Assor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Rest and Chespest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
For sale by Druggists and Ferfumers

## New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be anthennisated by the same and address of the writer—no necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUSE should in all cases addressed to Horace Greener & Co.

D. KIMBALL, No. 17 Market-square, is our Agent for the sale of The TRIBUNE in PROVIDENCE.

A young man who was among the spectators of M. de Lave's ropewalking yesterday, fell from above Genessee Falls, ninety feet, and striking the rocks was drowned.

The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin. which met yesterday, neminated Gov. Alex. W. Randall for reelection. The Hon. Carl Schurz, who was his principal competitor, received 48 votes, Gov. Randall, 118; 23 are reported as "scat-

WHY THE TREASURY IS EMPTY. Some fine morning during the coming Winter, Congress may expect a call for money under the name of a deficiency bill. These bills have been annually growing larger; so that knowing the chronic propensity of this Administration to waste money, it may be announced beforehand that the next will overtop any of ils predecessors. Yet in the face of this increasing deficiency, an impudent pretense of economy is set up by the official organs of the party. A few lossing clerks are discharged House where for years they have been mere partiean supernumeraries, and credit is taken for retrenchment. Almost in the same breath the scandal is enacted in Utsh of selling 700 valuable mules at auction in a neighborhood where there are no buyere but such as it had been prearranged should be there, and then giving them away at less than half price. When Buchanan came into power there were \$26,000,000 in the Treasury, yet in ten months it had all disappeared, and \$20,000,000 had to be borrowed. Eight months afterward another \$10,000,000 were borrowed, and five months later another \$10,000,000 were had in the same way, or \$66,000,000 in alt. But on the heels of this came the further demand for \$30,000,000 with which to steal Cuba, making it quite apparent that had the Treasury unluckily contained the aferesaid money, means would have been found to use it in the accomplishment of that nefarious project. The chances are that Congress will be asked at an early day for such a sum as will swell the public debt to a round \$100,000,000. Whether a House of Reprecentatives will be found pliant enough to grant that demand remains to be seen. Yet with all this immense sum of money the Government maintains but a shuffling and beggarly existence. It keeps its head above water only by the unexpected receipt of duties on imports which are destroying the industry of the people, and which have sent gold out of the country this year in a continuous stream at the rate of \$53,000,000 per annum, or \$50,000,000 more than the previous year, and \$20,000,000 more than the disastrous year 1857. Now if the export of that year precipitated such a crisis, what consequences are to follow the drain of this ? The management of the Post-Office is a scandal to a free people-it would be disgraceful even in a despotism. In many places the people who pay large and smple sums for postage are cut off from mail facilities, and are compelled to either carry their mails themselves or do without them. That Department shuffles along s mere financial cripple, by issuing scrip for its debts, and this scrip is peddled among the moneychangers and contemptuously shaved at 20 per cent, grave doubts being entertained of its legality.

But there are many other ways by which the public money goes than selling mules at half-price in Utab. That stroke of financiering resulted in a single loss. There are outlets through which gold runs from the Treasury all the year round. The whole revenue-collecting system is a stupendous sham. When Mr. Cobb was called on by the

Shifts and expedients of various kinds, unworthy

of the power and resources of the nation, are

resorted to to keep it in motion, some of them

alleged to be so grossly illegal as to call for investi-

gation by Congress. Let the imports only fall back

to where they stood a year ago, and the Treasury

is at once bankrupt.

THE GREAT EASTERY.

consented to take office.

There is good news affoat for them that go down to the sea in ships. The bitter jest of Dr. Johnson, that going to sea was merely being in jail with the chance of being drowned, has had its point blunted Drowning is to become obsolete. Shipwrecks, tales of yesterday. Sessickness, utterly sholished. Mr. Brunel is the modern Xerxes who has lashed the waves and enchained the wind to some purpose. and bridged the ocean with saingle boat. The Great Eastern is actually getting ready for sea, and in the course of this Autumn we shall be all hurrying down to Portland to see her. To Portland, indeed! As if she were longer than from here to Albany and could not lie broadside on along the City! But Portland it is to be, and thither we shall all repair to gaze upon this new Leviathan

Created hugest that swum the ocean atream."

And she is a whapper, to be sure! Think of vessel capable of carrying 10,000 persons! Lord Stanley, at the banquet given on board, the other day, in honor of her completion, said, jocosely, that he simost wondered that the Company had not applied to the House of Commons to have the Great Eastern included among the new beroughs to be erected by the contemplated Reform bill. And many a town, even in the reformed Parliament, sends a member with no more inhabitants than she will take to sea with her, and she could have carried off the constituencies of half the House of Commons of thirty years ago, and not minded it. There will be no complaint on board her that one is brought into such close contact with so many strange people. There will be room enough to cut your nearest relations in a strictly decorous manner, and to slip over the ocean without knowing that your dearest friend or your deadliest enemy is on board. And this floating town has this advantage over towns of the same size on land, that it has no pauper quarter, no squalid neighborhood. All its babitations amply large, lofty, wellventilated, and convenient in every particular. And its great length will bridge over such an extent of waves that its motion will be scarcely more than that of a well-regulated railway carriage, so that sea-sickness will be entirely superseded. And as its compartments are innumerable and water tight, sinking is a contingency scarcely more probable than being swallowed up by the earth on shore.

This is the sketch in rose colors of the Great Eastern, and what she is expected to do. She is intended for the East India business, and it is calculated that she will make the voyage from London to Calcutta in thirty-three days, or one half the present steaming time. So that she may be reasonably expected to make Portland in five or six days from her time of sailing. Should this prove true, she will indeed work a revolution in voyaging matters such as our worthy forefathers never dreampt of. A voyage from Lendon to Calcutta in the time of an average one to New-York twenty-five years ago, and with as nearly absolute safety as is compatible with human conditions anywhere, without sea-sickness, and with all the space and conveniences of a small town, will be an era in maritime history, even if its economical results should not encourage a repetition of the experiment. It shows what man can do when he tries. As a public ship for the couveyance of troops, munitions of war and the mails to great distances, such a monster may also be of great value. In fact, it would nearly supersede that short cut to India, oddly enough called the Overland route. But whether so vast a vessel could be worked advantageous ly for the conveyance of passengers and goods on private account, is more doubtful. Would there be passengers enough to pay? And would not the immense quantity of merchandise she could carry overstock the market to which she brought it ? These are considerations which must occur to the mind in looking at her; but they may prove nugatory, as so many of the objections to Ocean Steaming did, and to steam at all, for that matter. One of the lions which lay couched by the path-

way of the giant ship has been slain most perfune-

torily. It was thought that the time necessary for coaling the monater would be so great as to defeat her practical usefulness. But, by the machinery employed for this purpose, 5,000 tans can be taken in in twenty four bours. A very few days, there fore, would suffice to farnish the 12,000 horsepower which it possesses with food for the trip both ways. The other, as to passengers and mer shandise, may also be dispatched; though it can hardly be done unless these giants should drive all their lesser rivals from the sea. All great changes in the methods of doing the world's business are open to objections and to complaints, and they are justified by their success or made ridiculous by their failure. And so it must be with this one. But, if successful, the concentration of steam power in a few vessels would double the carrying power and halve the carrying time of that slave of the lamp. Many interests would be affected injuriously by such an innovation on the oldestablished way of doing business. But such has been the immediate effect of every improvement in the machinery of manufactures and of transportation. This experiment has been attempted at a great expense, and in the face of much ridicule, and certainly at great risk of the final result. And we must say, as was said of Lafayette's experimental trip to this country: "Whatever may be thought of the prudence of its projectors, we cannot re-" fuce to admire their spirit. Going to sea is a different affair, to be sure, now

from what it was a hundred years ago, when Dr. Franklis drew up his advice to persons undertaking a rea-voyage. The Great Esstern, with its icehouse containing a hundred tuns of ice, and its wine-cellar absorbing whole cargoes of the sunny juice, and its prodigious larder, and its army of cooks and scullions, would laugh with her whole 12.000 horse-power to hear of what the prudent Dector advised his clients to take along with them. Water they must be sure to carry, and in bottles, that of the ship being sure to be bad. "You "ought, also, to earry with you," he goes on, good tea, ground coffee, chocolate, wine of that "sort which you like best, eider, dried raisins, " almonds, sugar, capillaire" (whatever that may be, it was what Dr. Johnson used to put iato his port wine). "citrons, rum, eggs dipped in oil, pertable soup, and bread twice baked." Some of these articles, such as the wine one likes best, the cider, the capillaire, and the rum, it will be more necessary for those dependent upon such creature-comforts to carry with them to the emporium of the Maine Law State, when they go to visit the ship that has come in from ses, than to provide when they go in her. The first piece of advice, however, which the sage prepeunds is quite as much to the purpose now as then. He particularly exhorts all persons contemplating a voyage, to keep their intentions a profound secret until the latest possible moment. His only reason is to escape the importanate visits of friends. He does not mention the more modern instances of modest requests to take charge of parcels of all kinds, from young ladies to portfolies of prints, or to smuggle goods for particular friends, from Cashmere shawls to cigars. That backward age had not got within sight of these refinements of a later civilization. Nor yet that of asking a frierd to spend his or her time in Paris in doing your shopping, with the additional privilege of advancing the money for the same. The worthy Doctor, however, would have rejoiced to see the improvements in the facility of going from one part of the earth's surface to another, and would be the first to own that he was not up to the Nineteenth century, however much he may have been shead of the Eighteenth. As, for instance, when he said that twenty-five newspapers would satisfy the demand of the country for many years. But as to the Great Eastern, there can be no doubt of the reception she will receive here on her arrival, and we think it will be admitted, should the experiment succeed, that Mr. Brunel has accomplished a greater engineering feat in thus bridging the ocean than

## his father, in tunneling the Thames. FAIR PLAY FOR POOR MEN.

A charge of piracy is an ugly thing to meet where there is any chance of conviction, as a premature death at the end of a rope is not a p subject of contemplation. But dulce est pro patria mori, says the proverb, and a pure patriot does not so much consider the probability or the method of coming to his end as the purpose to be gained by risking the chance of it. It is a good thing for the world that there are stronger passions in the breast of man than the love of life.

It is also well for one half of our beloved country that there are men in it whose love for its interests is greater than their fear of being hanged. They are determined that her rice-swamps and cottonfields shall not want for laborers, because an unjust law still rests upon her statute books. It is surprising, however, that, among our Southern fellow-citizens, there is not a perfect unanimity upon this subject. While all are agreed that Slavery is a divine institution, they are not agreed that its blessings should be extended to those on whom the original curse still rests, but who have not yet the opportunity of coming under the ameliorating influence of the remedy provided. We confees that we are shocked at such perverseness in our Southern brethren. We fear that they permit themselves to be governed by some selfish considerations. In the Atlantic Slave States they have

what is known as the rigintial crop, on which their prosperity, they pretend, depends; a crop, that is, which gives its full return, once in twenty years only. The product of this crop is " niggers," and its time is estimated from the fact that that article of commerce reaches its highest value at the age of 20. In the increased demand which has sprung up latterly for this staple, the crop is harve-ted now, we presume, in something less than a score of years; but it is well known that it is, whatever may be its time of ripening, the chief source of the wealth of Virginia, and some other States. It is from these States, therefore, that the chief opposition comes to the patrictic efforts of others further South to reopen the foreign traffic. Regardless of the favorite Southern doctrine of Free trade: regardless of the interests of the poorer class, to whom the luxury of "niggers" is necessarily denied by its high price; regardless, above all, of that branch of missionary service of which Spanish Catholics have now the almost exclusive control: these vigintial cultivators permit themselves to be governed by the parrowest views of their own interest. It is undoubtedly true, that man, sound in limb and wind, and raised at Monticelle or Mount Vernon, is, at this moment, worth in the New-Orleans or Mobile market, even if seven-eighths white, \$1,000, while the pure, unadulterated article could be delivered at either place from the coast of Guinea at about \$200. The Virginian trade would probably be ruined by such a competition; but that is not the question. Smaller interests must always yield to larger. Sacrifices of

this sort are constantly made to meet the exigencies of Governments and communities If the good of the whole country requires such a one at this mement, Virginia should acquisees with that inimitable grace which belongs to a Commonwealth composed exclusively of first families, and with that patriotism which has always shown itself in her devotion to the public service in every possible efficial capacity. The world wan a cheap upar and cotton; the South West wants chesp laborers to produce those articles. Here is reason enough for her acquiesence in a change which is for the good of the whole, though to ber individual loss. But this is by no mains the sole reason. The epportunity to exemplify the great principles of Free Trade should not be lost.

Still another principle of Democracy may be

illustrated. The love of the poor man is the great

doctrine of the Democratic party; especially is it

the most cherished doctrine of the Democracy of the South. "The supremacy of man over his accidents " is the accepted definition of democacy. Poverty in a limited sense is not a great misforture, but there is a poverty so unli nited as to be a positive calamity. In such a community as this it is to be without bread; in such a community as that south of Mason and Dixon's line, it is to be without "niggers." It is a supremacy over such an accident as this that true Democracy aims at. To be without "n'ggers" is the absolutest penury for no white man at the South can work, and, unless he has somebody to work for him, how can be eat? Of course he becomes, as the poer white men of Georgis and South Carolina do, a "digger." and a "clay-eater." He literally-not metaphorically, as some of his Northern brethren, who are not poor, do-but, literally, eats dirt. It is to do away with these invidious distinct ons between the rich and the poor, to give to all that supremacy which Democracy contempistes, that Free Trade with Africa is wasted. A thousand or fifteen hundred dollars is a large price to pay for a necessary of life. A monopoly that should compel a poor man at the North to pay that sum for a plower a spade would be an intolerable hardship, and it would be the duty of any class enjoying such a monopoly to sacrifice it, without a murmur, to the good of the whole.

If the South will be true to herself, we think we mey promise that she shall not want the aid, at least, of that great party in the North which no w exercises the powers of the Federal Government. There are not a few men in this city already enlisted on her behalf in this matter, though as yet they are a little cautious in publicly manifesting their devotion, as they are not willing rashly and unnecessarily to run the risk of the penalty of an unwise law. And here is very positive evidence that even in New-England they are beginning to take an enlarged view of their responsibility and duty in relation to this question under its new aspect. We find the subjoined document in The St. Augustine Examiner of the 20th ult :

"This agreement, entered into with Capt Weisham of the brig Favonite, from Rhod Island of the one part, and Mesre Lewis & Boyd of Cape Coast Castle on the other part. Wit messeth that the said Wicksam both bartered and agreed to and with the said Lewis & Boyd of tree whole of the cargo of the brig Favonite, consisting of rice, tobacco, conders, provisions, &c., as per myeloc amessed, amounting to \$7.135.4\$, for which cargo and amount said Lewis & Boyd barrain and agree to pay said Wicksam Richity Agriand merchantable agroes, on or before the expiration of seven weeks from the above date. The bigge of said in grow to be four rest and four inches or upward, and the casemary proportion being observed, viz: two thirds males, ona-hind temples.

temary proposed that the following states and parties, that if any of the annexed cargo should appear of ficient when landed, that a deduction of 20 per cent shall be made on each article or article et has may so appear, and should on the other hand any article or article be delivered to Mrsars Lewis & Boyd over and showe what is represented any specified in the annexed invoices we agree to pay the said Wickham 50 per cent on the same that may be a delivered. Bigned.

"HILLER F. WICKHAM,"

"JOHN BOYD."

We presume there is no reason to question the authenticity of this interesting document, which we commend to the attention of our readers.

## TWO TOMB-STONES. As a general rule, human beings in selecting the

rewards of their cwn labor prefer cash to tomb stones-a fact which Mr. Thomas Moore noticed in his monody upon the death of Sheridan. If a master-mechanic should assemble his journeymencarpenters and should say to them: "My dear " fellows and devoted friends! I have noticed the "extreme vigor with which you plane and the plendor of your sawing, and you hit the nails on their heads. I shall not insult you by offering you money, which you would only foolishly squander if I should give it to you; but I have determined, if you will only work for me during your natural lives, and work well, and not grumble, to give to each of you the prettiest grave stones in the world, all with flattering inscriptions setting forth your many virtues, and particularly how you cheerfully worked for me without making any charge therefor. All of which I doubt not will be satisfactory to your ingenious minds." Our own impression is that the famous hammerers and dexterous sawyers would decline the offer as one unsuited to their modest tastes. At the South, however, and under the beautiful influences of the Institution, it seem to be different-a grave-atone being the great ject of life with the faithful African. At least, tha appears to be the opinion of The Fayette rule (N. C.) Observer. The ditor of that paper recently had occasion to go into a grave-yard, doubtless for purposes moral reflection and philosophic study, and while there actually discovered in the part allotted to slaves "two marble tomb-stones." What proportion these " two" monumental wonders bore to the undistinguished resting places of less fortunate chattels, we are not told; but they so attracted the attention of this able editor that he immediately went home and wrote a leading article on the sub ject, headed "What is African Slavery?" He seems to have come to the sage conclusion that whereas the system occasionally gives a gravestone to a departed slave, it is altogether a beautiful one, to be sustained by the united intellectual, moral, and political energies of the Republic. He writes, evidently, upon the presumption that free pegroes pever have their mortal lives cheered by the prospect of monuments after death, and that they must therefore be unhappy-a grave-stone being the ene thing worth living for, or rather worth dying for. His dilations upon these points are charmingly humane and sympathetic, and, in fact, the highest water-cart style. Tembstone No. I. was erected "by the mistress

of the family over the remains of a most valuable servant and friend, and it bore the inscription "My Own Good Lucy." There is consideration-there is loving requital for you! Twenty. berhaps thirty, it may have been forty years of chamber work or of kitchen work, of dress-making. or of hair-dressing, of daily obedience, of hourly devotion, and when the weary toil is over, and the faithful feet can no longer come at call and the leyal hands can no longer minister, all this service is repaid by a place in the black quarter of the cemetery, by a marble slab, and an epitaph of the Lydia Languish description! Ample reward! who would not have been "My Own Good Lucy,"

most valuable" (say \$1,000) before dest sed so sincerely (we have no doubt) lamenteda forward? There has been nothing like it at see \$700 gave his dog a monument at Newsterd. No mader the Faretteville man did write his touching sticle, to let a wreping world known all about " MgDwa

"Good Lucy " Tembstone No. II. was inscribed "UNCLE IAR EV. MARK THE PERFECT MAN!" Nos we are at a loss to decide what this inscription mass Does it refer to "Uncle Harry" physically! fast he was what a dealer would prenounce "soed," and A I for the New Orleans market! Wamppose not for be is spoken of by The Obse of the an old man." He was a Baptist. He could sed his Bible, and he did read it. It is also mentioned that his wife was "an expellent cook"-a rough. able combination of merits in "one lot." Wasser "the excellent cook," if dead, got a grave auto, or has a fair prospect of that orname ital remainbrancer to solace her stewing and reasting labers. we are not informed.

Such stuff as this Fayetteville (N. C.) Obsered perpetrates is always caught up by the dough pres. and especially by the dough-religious press, and is paraded ostentationaly, as if it really meant some thing. So far as it goes to prove anything togehing the stave system, its good influence upon the master, its justice to the slave, its ameliorating character-information of this nature is worse than useless, for it deludes some honest, well-meaning. and weak people out of the common sease will which the system should be considered. Nobody says that there are not benevolent masters. No body says that there are not contented slaves. Nobedy says that there are not individual cases in which the relation is not a happy one. But noboly. upon these isolated cases, appealing to sensibility rather than sense, will pretend to judge of a great system, which must be theoretically bad, and is known to be bad in practice.

The Daily Notes desires to state authoritatively that "Mr. Fernando Wood, if he lives, will be "the Democratic candidate for Mayor port December, and to sad that there is no compromise, and no other position, City, State, or National, that could induce him to swerve from this purpose. Those who desire to defeat his election are thus notified in time, that they make all the necessary arrangements and combinations." We infer from this either that Mr. Wood does ot see a fair prospect of the nomination of Mr.

Bernett at Tammany Hall, or else that he desires to place that nomination beyond contingency. For we cannot for a moment suppose that in the event of Mr. Bennett's nomination Mr. Wood would still persist in being a candidate. Apart from the question of political principle, and the fact that Mr. Bennett eminently represents the ideas and purposes which now control the Democratic party, with the exception of public robbery and the base servility of office seeking, which he vigorously repudiates, we think that Mr. Wood must feel him self bound by the obligations of both gratitude and friendship to support and not oppose the elevation to the Mayoralty of the philosopher and statesman of Washington Heights. Or even leaving out of view any congenial intimaces which may have hitherto existed between these two distinguished inhabitants of the upper portion of Marhattan Island, Mr. Wood surely cannot have forgotten the energy and ability with which Mr. Bennett fought his battle in the desperate campaign of 1858. It may be remembered that we were then on the other side, doing our best for the election of Mr. Tiemann-which, we are very serry to say, has not produced all the beneficial consequences fondly hoped from it-and we cannot be suspected of being swayed by feelings of partisan partiality when we bear witness to the fertility of resource and power of tactics with which the battle-stained banner of Wood was waved sloft by The Herald during all that hotly-contested struggie. In the face of such recollections we are doubly convinced that Mr. Wood cannot now contemplate the ingratitude of standing against his old friend and advecate. The purpose of the declaration we have copied from The News must, thea, be to prevent Tammany Hall from yielding to the nedy. Fowler, Isaac Bell, or Supervisor Tweed. It is a warning that if any one is nominated there but Bennett, he will have to encounter not only the Republicans and Americans, but the most formidable and unconquerable Democratic politician in the State of New-York. In this point of view, it is a manifesto not against Bennett, but in his favor. Let us see what will be its effect.

In the course of a candid and conciliatory article on the subject of the Presidential Election, The Alany Evening Journal, in its impression of Saturday last, says: "We desire, as anxious'y as THE TRIB-'UNE, a union of all the elements of Opposition." Does The Journal mean to say that it desires a union, in the coming Presidential election, of all the elements of Opposition-South as well as North, and irrespective of the sentiments and purposes which these various elements entertain upon the Slavery issues involved in that election ? If so. we must decline to enter into such a union, and assure our respected cotemporary that the union which THE TRIBUNE advocates is much more restricted in its terms than this. The Journal refers specifically to the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylanis, and Indiana. Will it explain what sort of a union of the Opposition in those States it desires to see, and with what "elements" therein it wishes the Republicane to unite, and upon what terms, and what plan it proposes for effecting such a union ! As those States will play an important part in the coming national contest, will The Journal be explicit on this point? Will it also explain what kind of a union, if any, it advocates between the Republican party and any and what portion of the Opposition in the Southern States, and in which of those States it looks for such "elements" as it would advise a union with, and upon what terms? As The Journal has briefly expressed its views on one or two aspects of the case, will it favor Repub licans with its views on the points we have suggested, as well as on the general subject of union in 1:60? A great many of its friends would be glad to learn the opinions on these matters of a press so widely and justly influential as The Erenng Journal.

-The Rochester Union, on Tuesday, said that M. De Lave would perform feats on the Genesce tighttope quite new, and which will "defy the powers of all rivale now in the field. He will walk to the center of the river, seat himself upon the rope in a chair, and take a lunch. He will then tie his balancing pole to the rope at one end and descend to the other, some 5 feet, holding the pole by his hands, and then take a drink of water in a dipper from the sheet, as it pours over the brink of the precipice. This will be a feat of daring yet unsurpassed by any performer on the tight-

-The widow of the late Gen. Quitman died at her plantation in Mississippi, on the 22d ult.